

The Broken Power Sequence of Radio-Loud AGN

+

Collective Evidence for Inverse Compton emission
from External Photons in High-Power Blazars

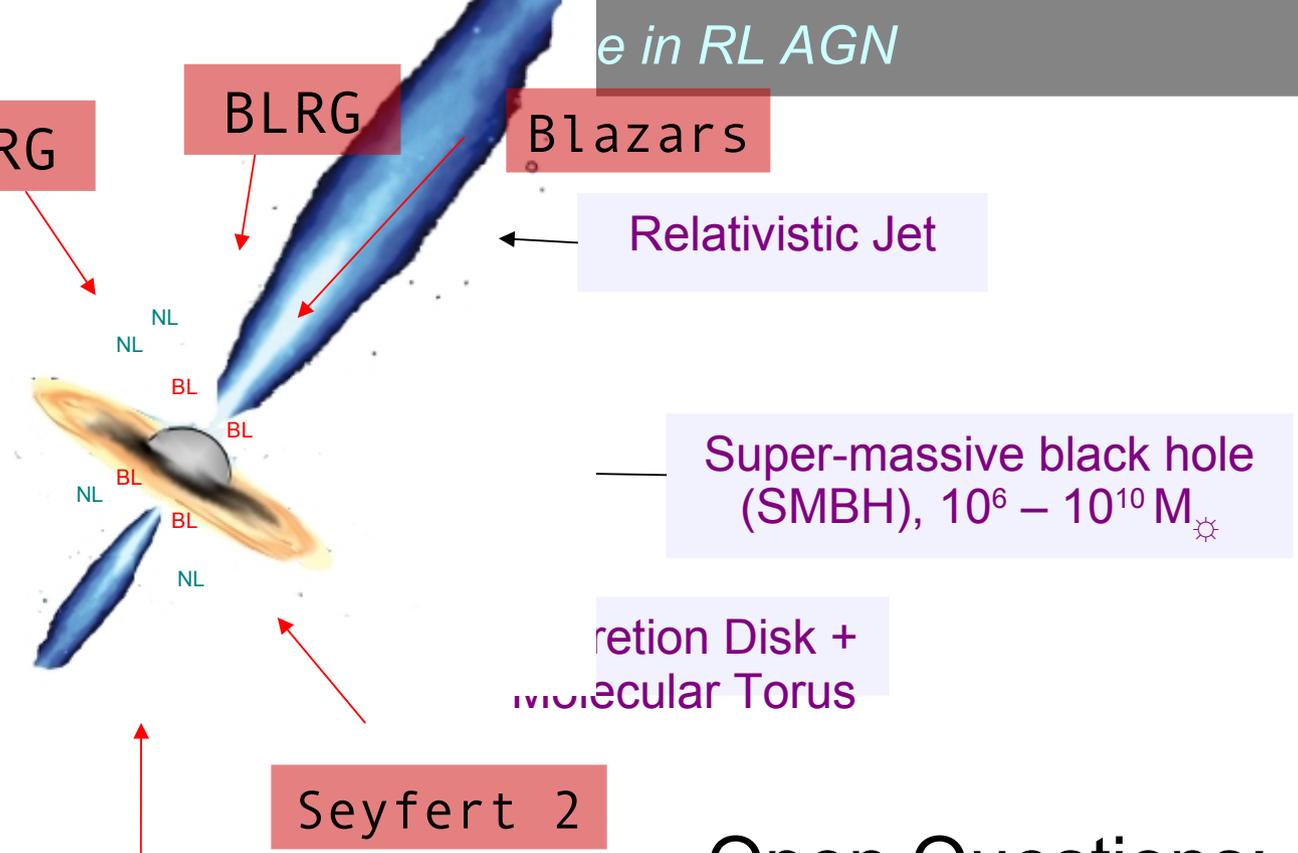
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Fermy meets Jansky
St. Michael's, MD
10 November 2011

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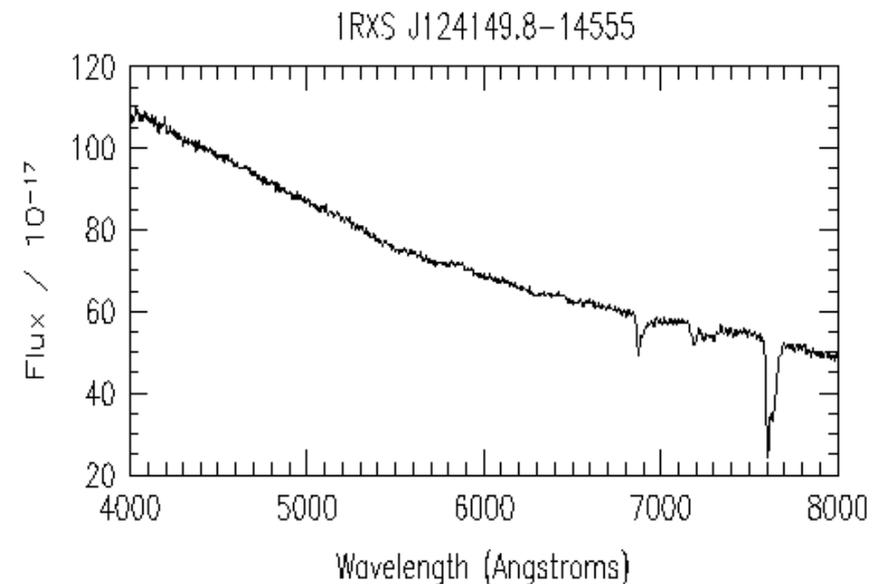
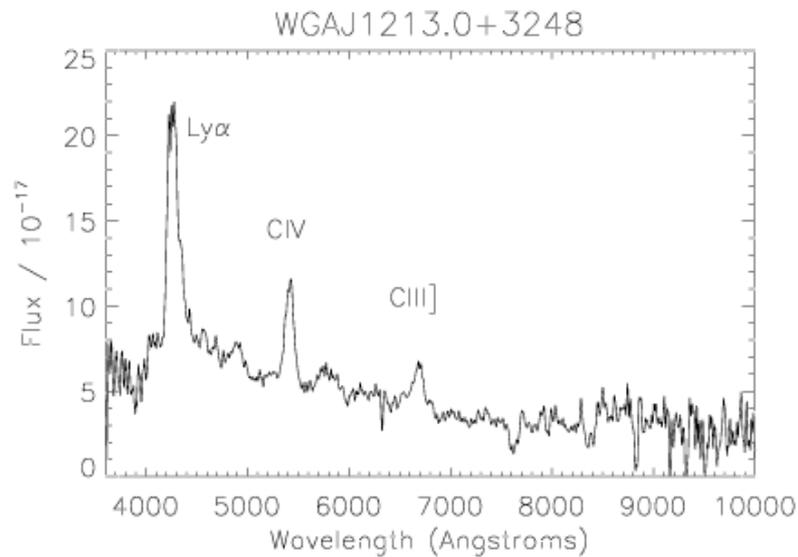
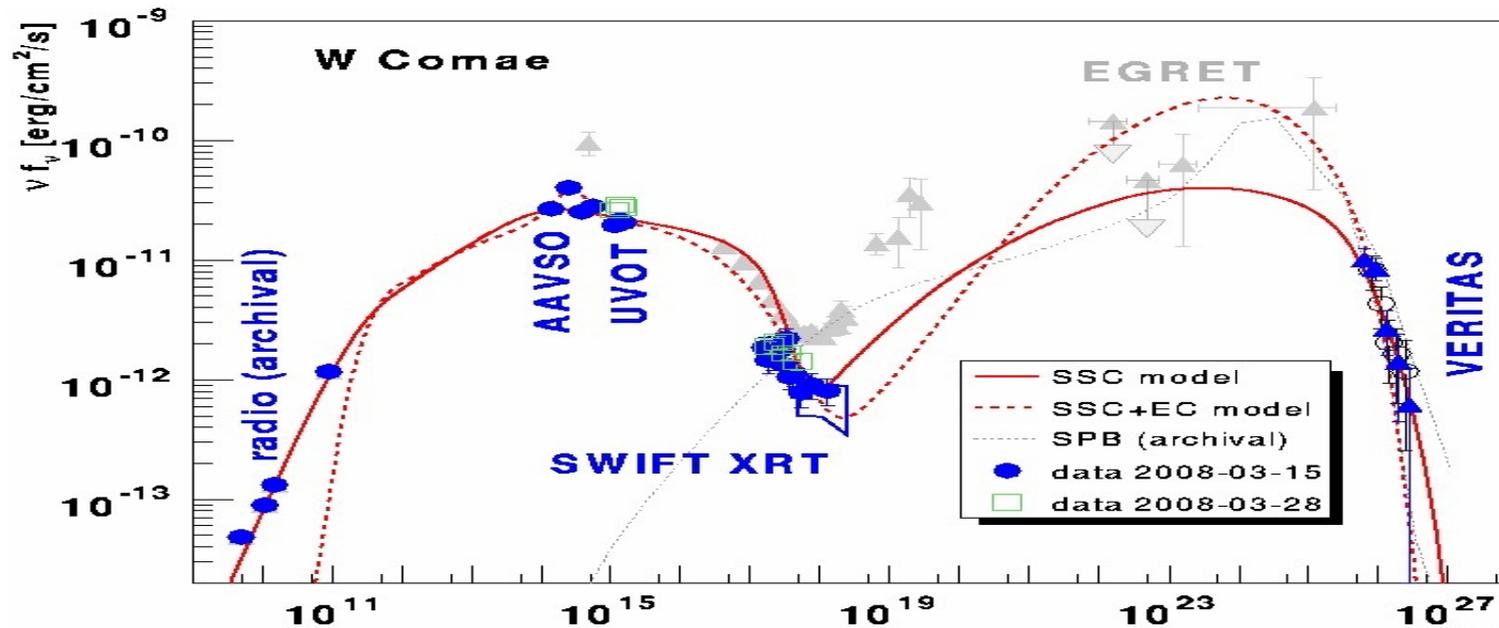


Open Questions:

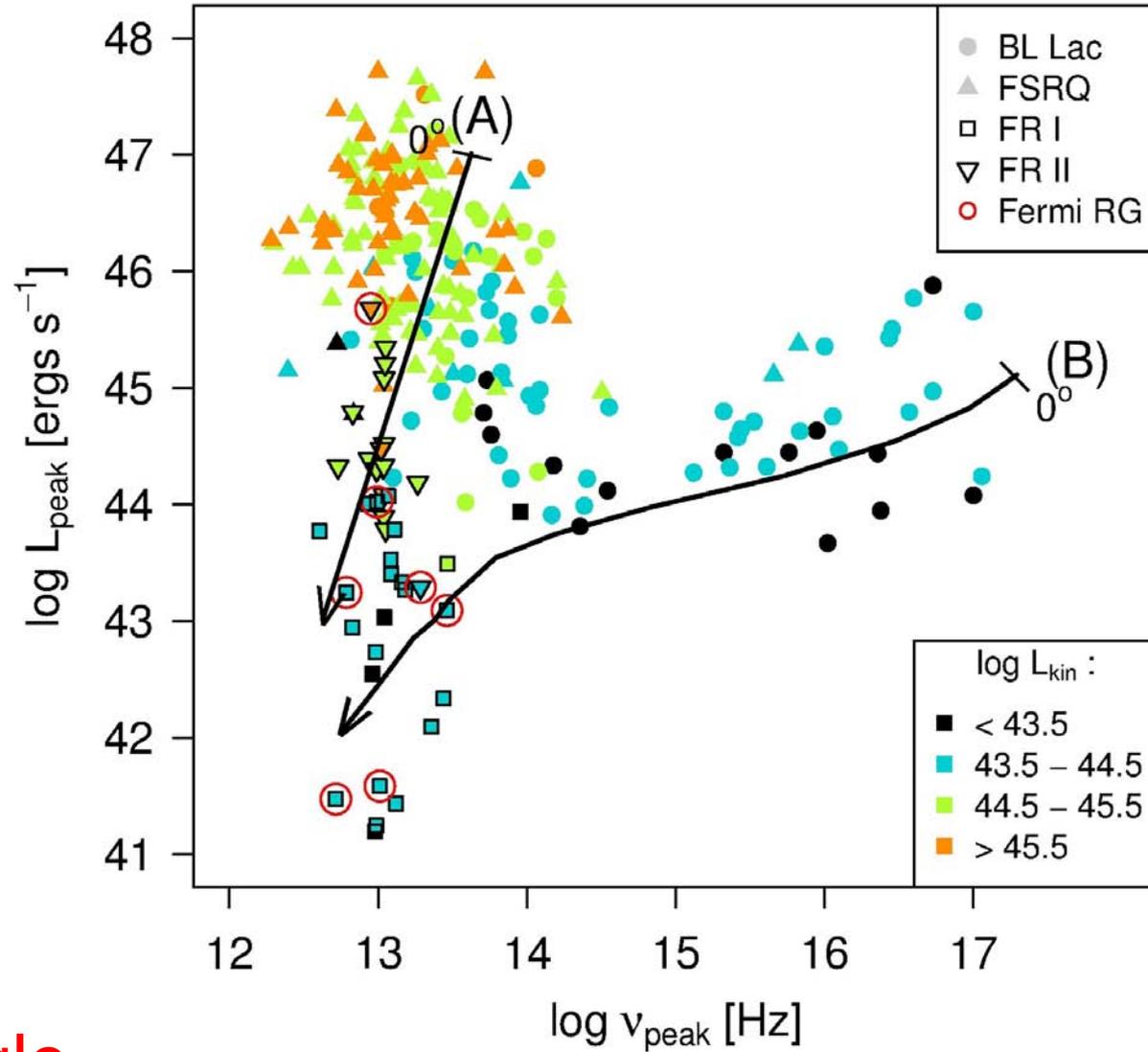
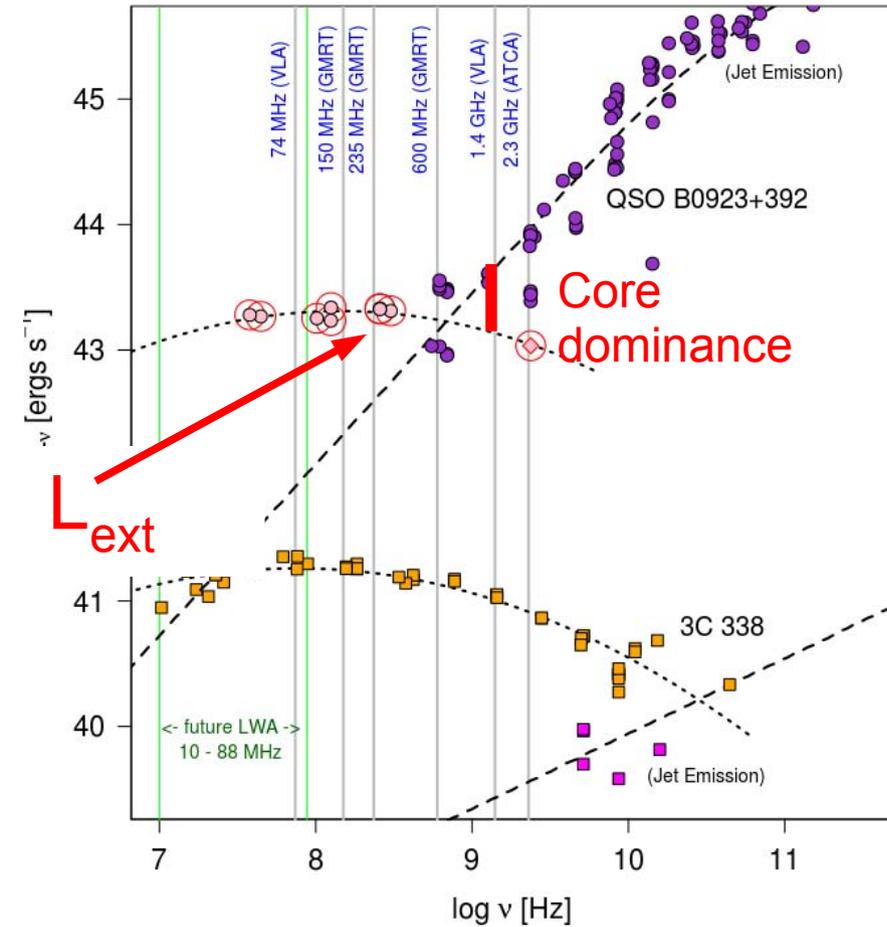
- Jet structure relate to Morphology?
- Site of the Gamma-ray emission?
- Role of the Black Hole mass, spin, accretion rate?

→ What can we learn from studying populations?

The Blazar View of the Relativistic Jet



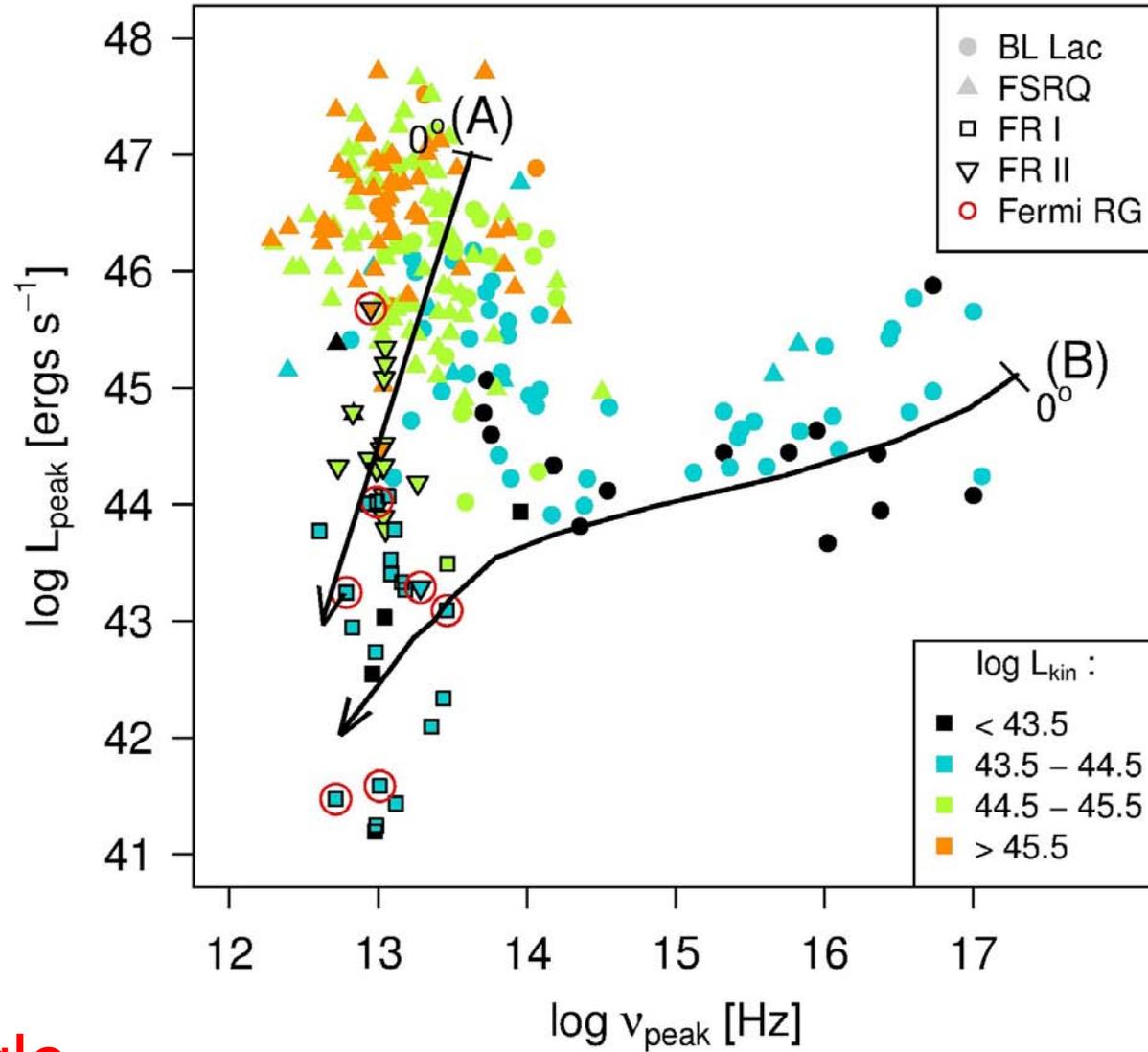
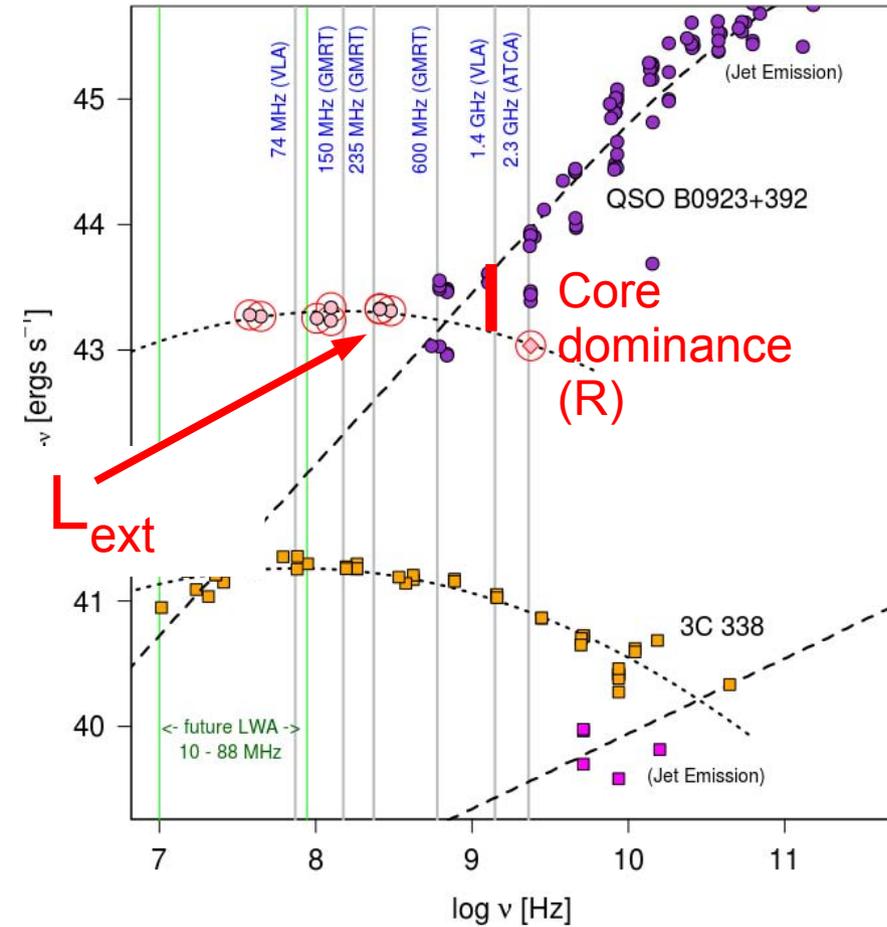
The ~~Blazar~~ Blazar Sequence Broken



$L_{ext} \rightarrow$ Jet Power
 Core Dominance \rightarrow Angle

Meyer et al., 2011

The [^]Blazar Sequence Broken



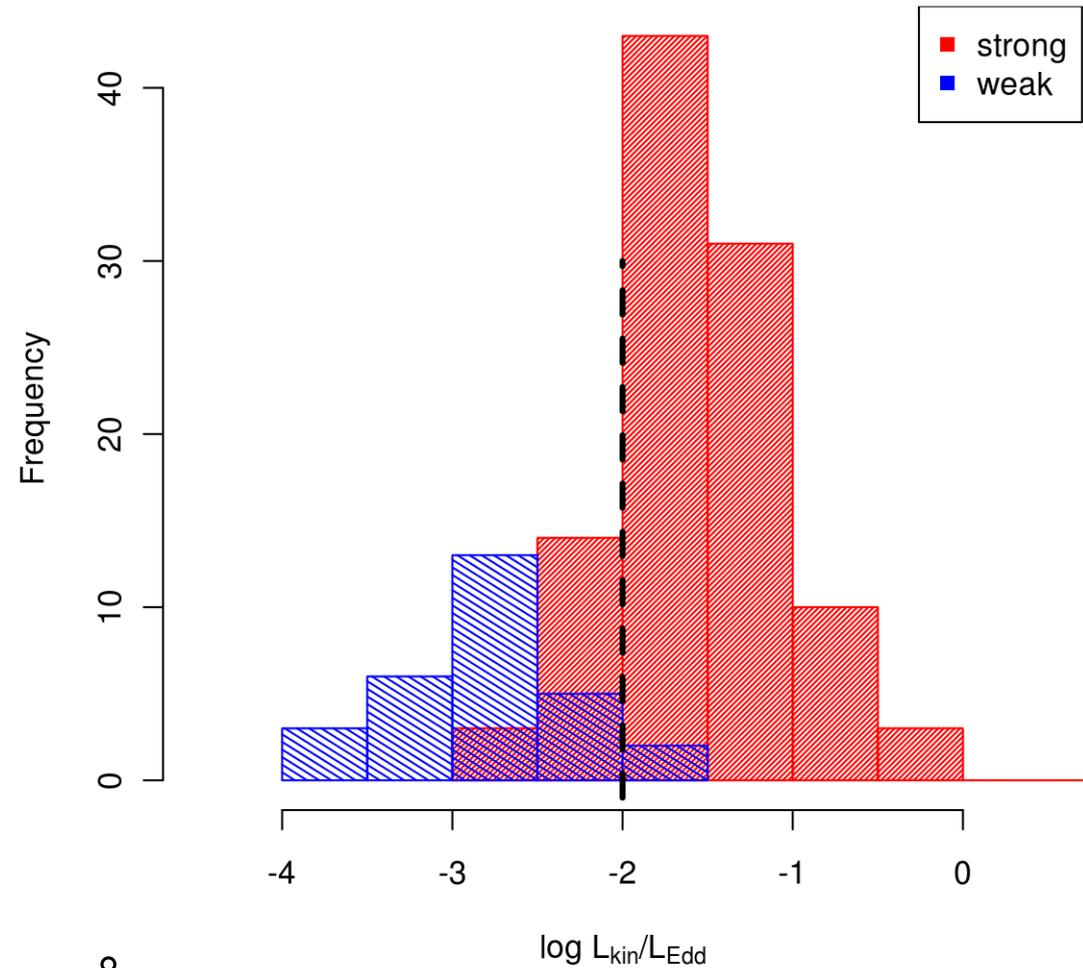
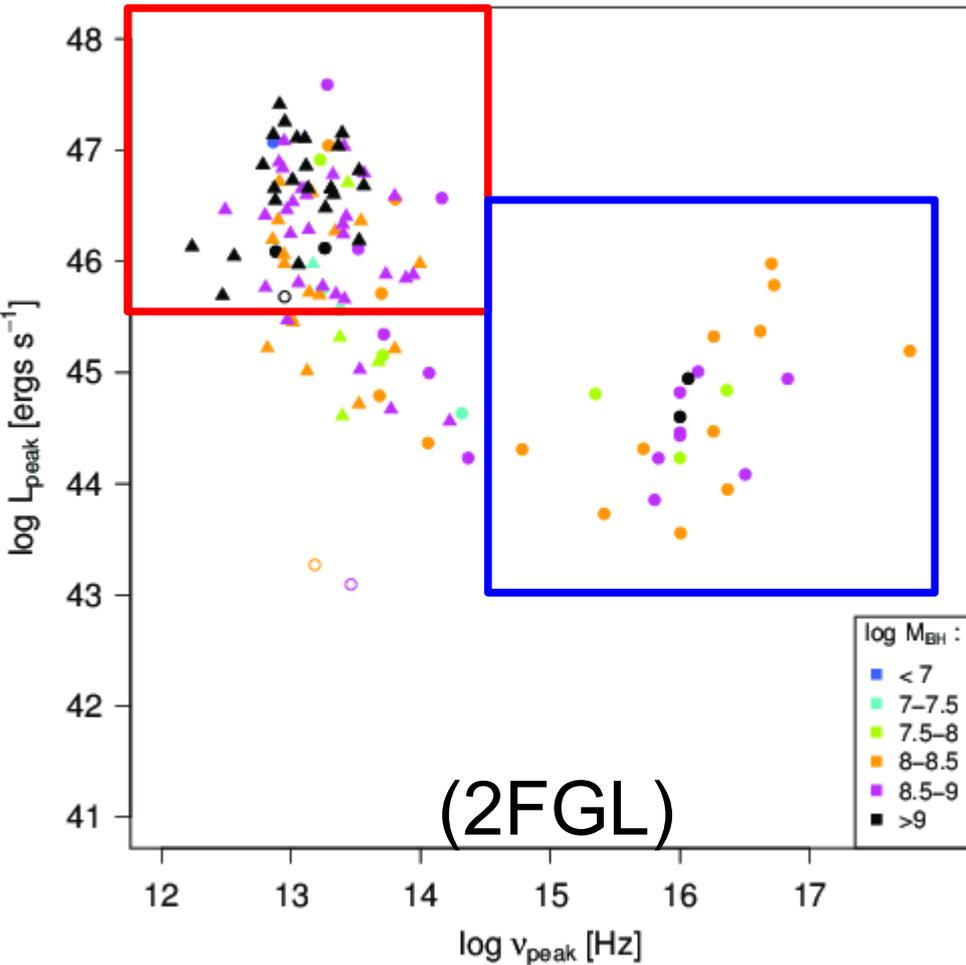
L_{ext} → Jet Power
Core Dominance → Angle

Meyer et al., 2011

The Broken Blazar Sequence

- > Weak Jets consistent with velocity gradients in the radiating plasma
 - (spine-sheath – Ghisellini 2005, Chiaberge 2000 and/or decelerating flow – Georganopoulos 2003)
- > Strong Jets drop quickly in Luminosity (1:4)
- > many BL LACS in the strong jet branch (more on this)
- > ISPs more misaligned versions of HSP?
 - explains many recent findings “at odds” with the sequence:
 - Caccianiga & March~a (2004): high R, low Lum., low peak
- > Confusion at low synchrotron peaks/overlap with RG
- > *There is not a continuous sequence*

$L_{\text{kin}}, \theta, \dots \dot{m}?$

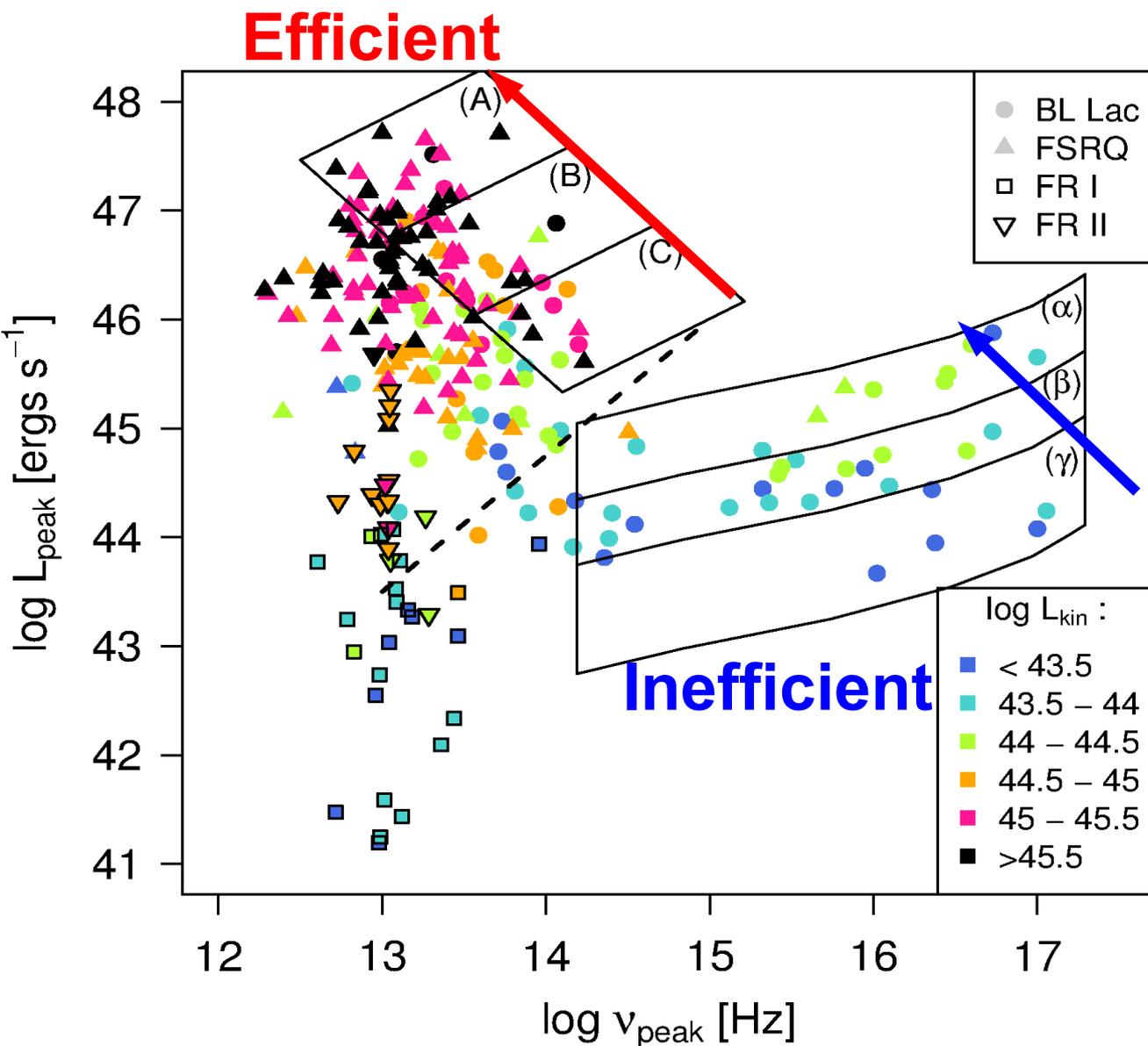


(Mass estimates from reverberation mapping, velocity dispersions, mass-luminosity scalings)

$$\dot{m} = L_{\text{kin}}/L_{\text{Edd}}$$

$$L_{\text{Edd}} = 1.3 \times 10^{38} M_{\text{BH}} \quad \text{Fermi/Jansky, Nov 2011}$$

The Broken Power Sequence



Inefficient Case:

- no broad lines, SSC
 - assume const Γ with L_{kin}
 - assume $n(\gamma) = k\gamma^{-2}$
- $$L_{\text{peak}} \sim kB^2 \sim L_{\text{kin}}^2$$
- $$\nu_{\text{peak}} \sim B\gamma_b^2\delta \sim L_{\text{kin}}^{-3/2}$$

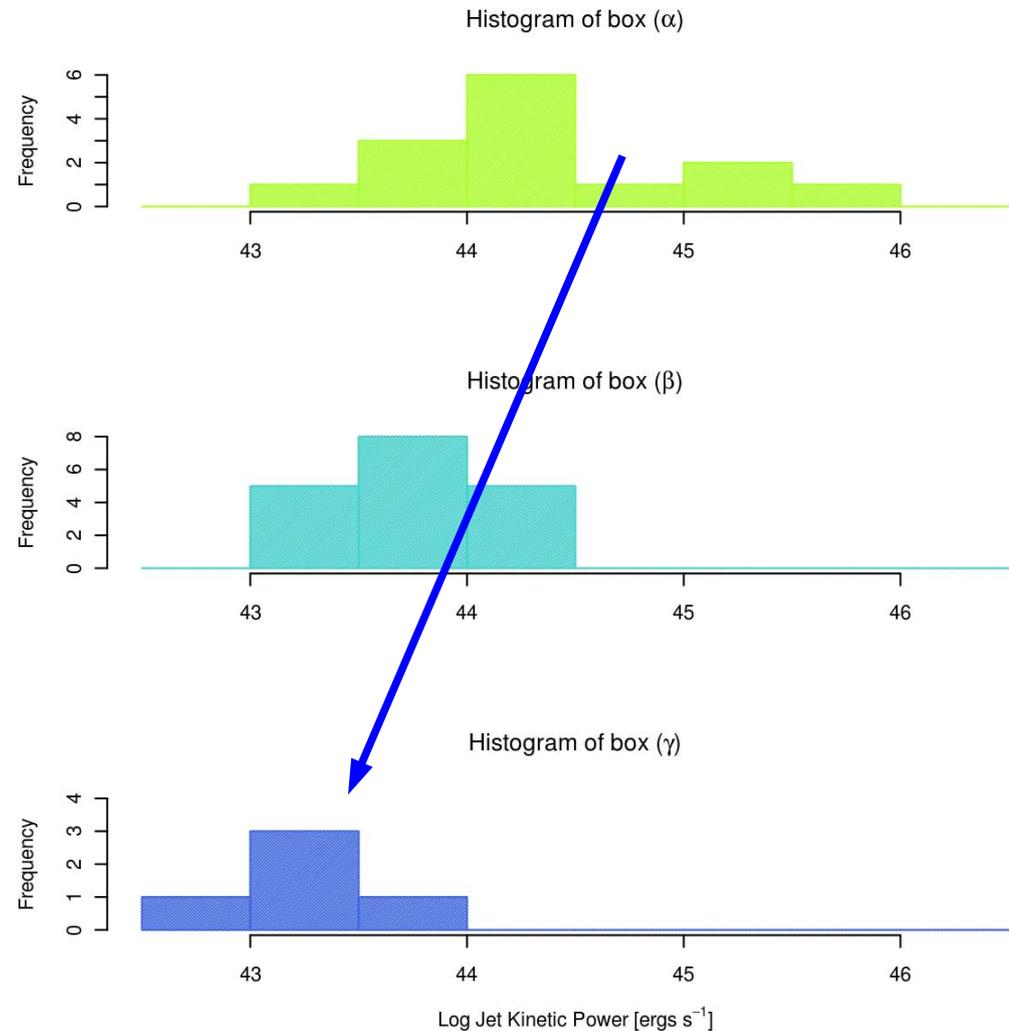
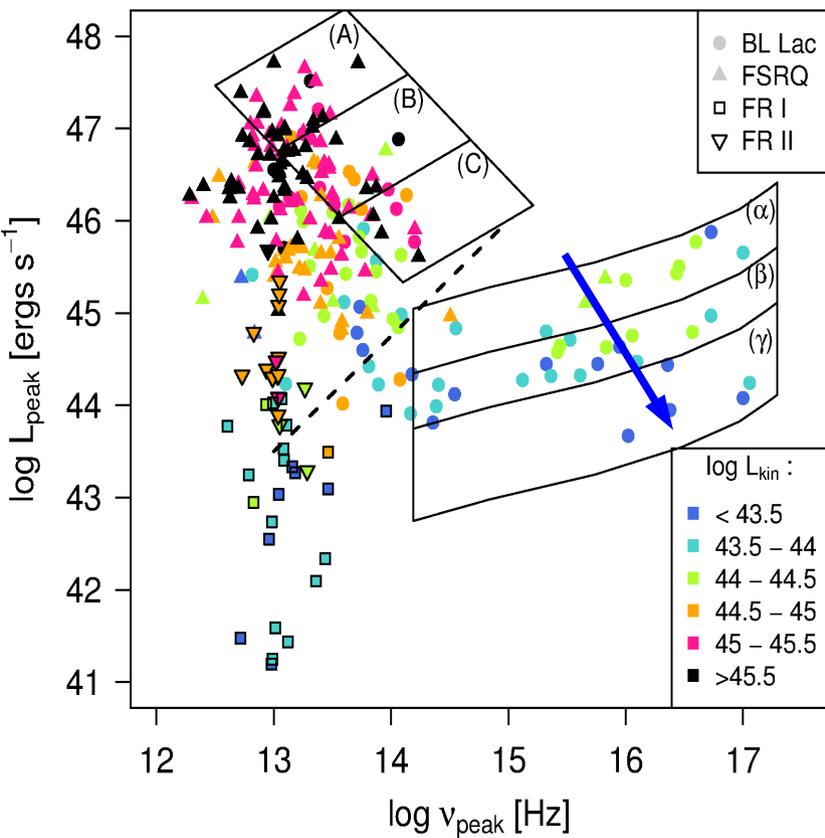
$$L_{\text{peak}} \sim \nu_{\text{peak}}^{-4/3} \sim L_{\text{kin}}^2$$

Efficient Case:

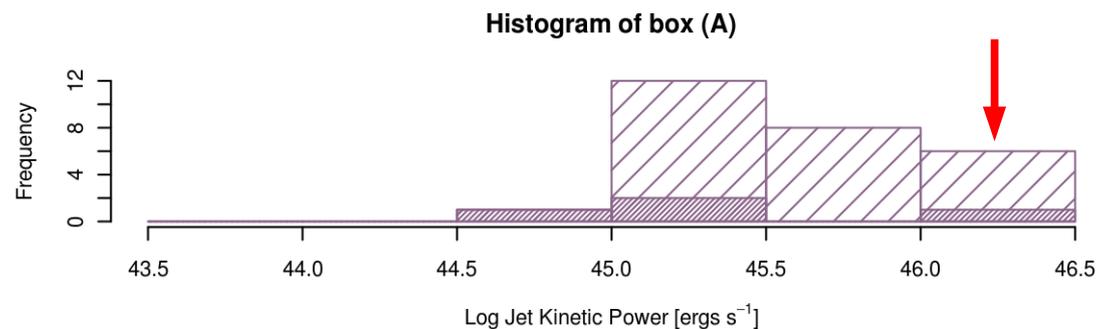
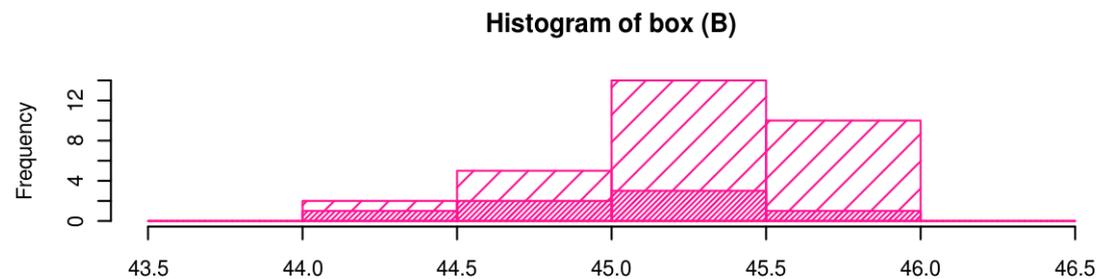
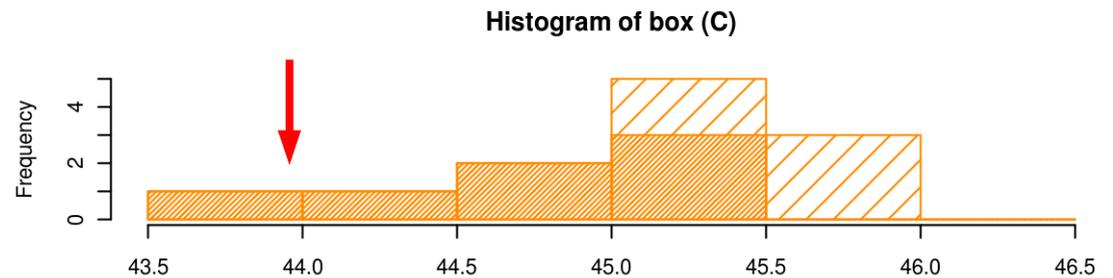
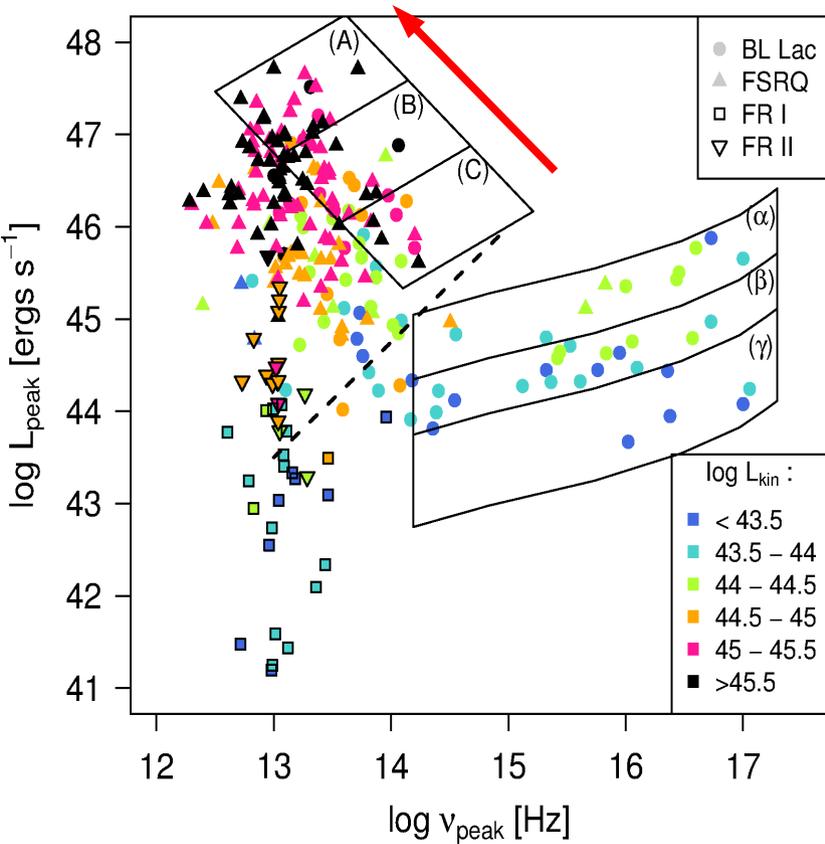
- BBB, IR emission, EC
- assume scaling $L_{\text{kin}} \sim \Gamma^2$

$$L_{\text{peak}} \sim \nu_{\text{peak}}^{-4/3} \sim L_{\text{kin}}^2$$

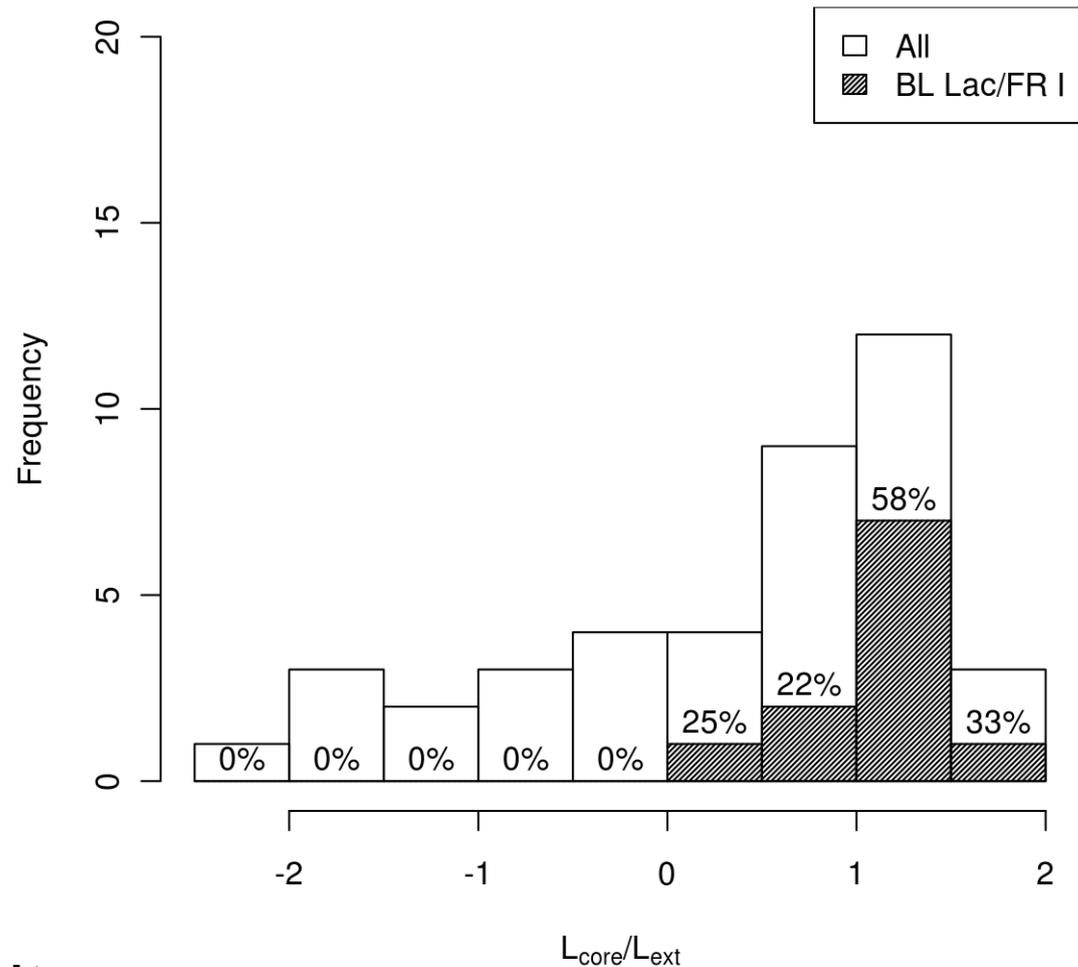
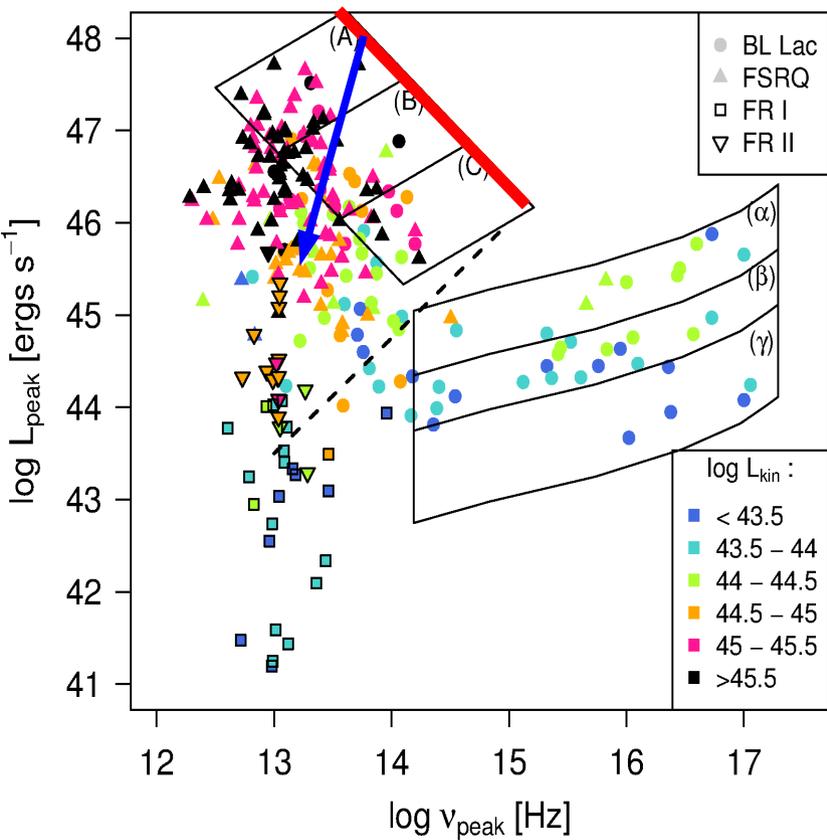
The Broken Power Sequence



The Broken Power Sequence



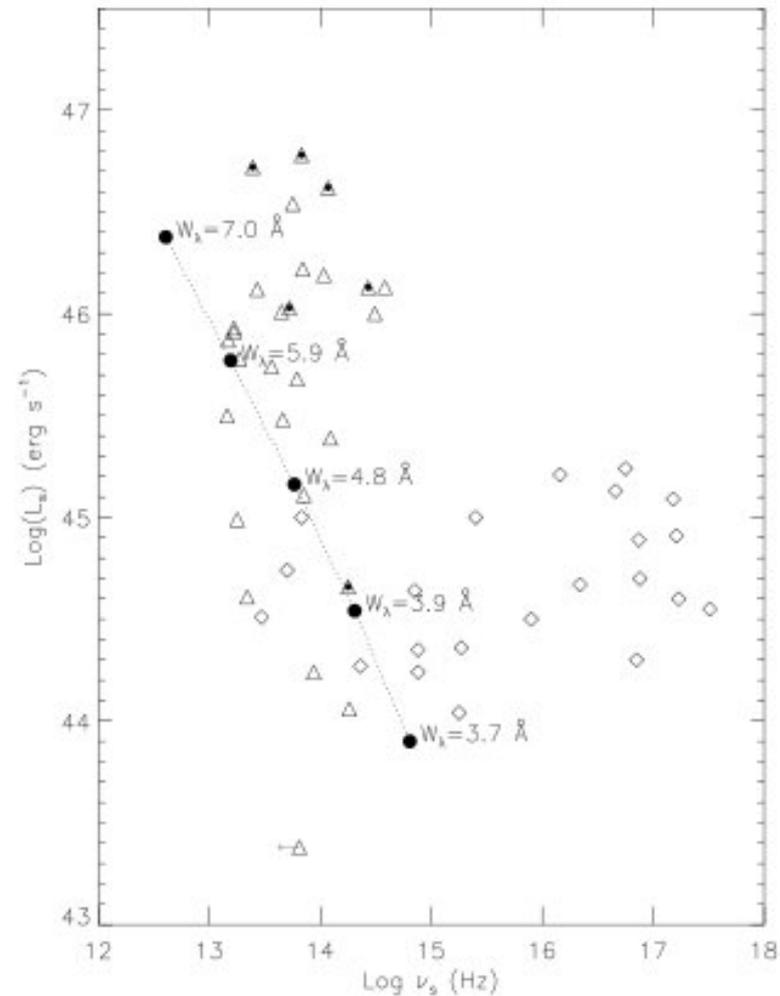
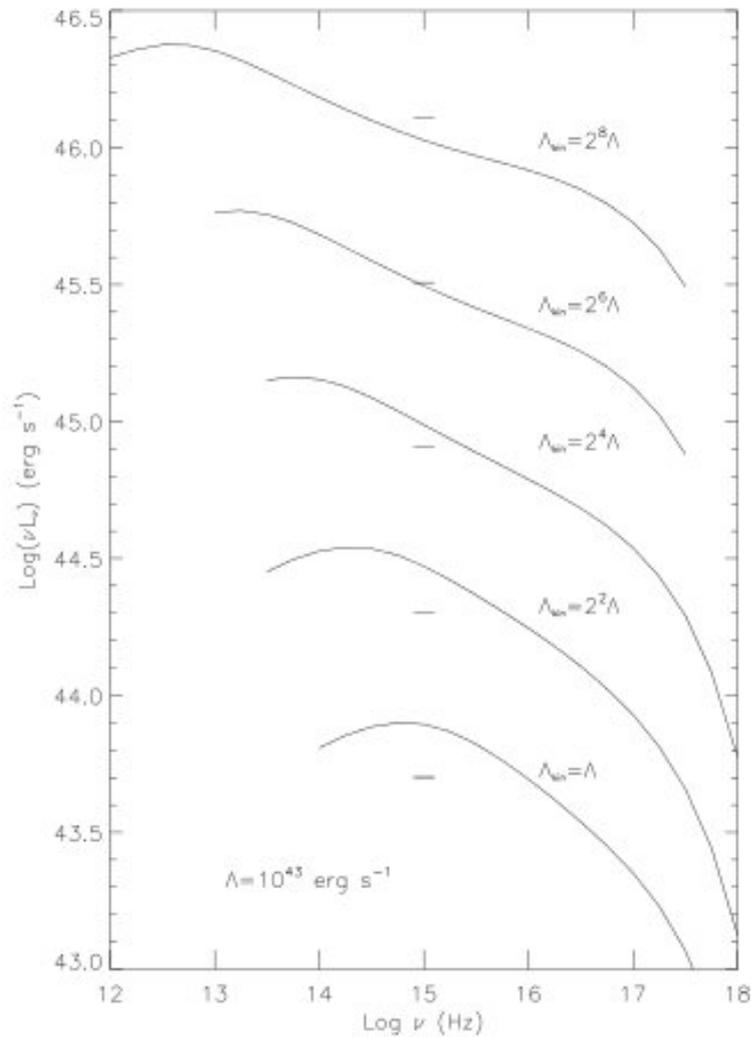
About those BL Lacs...



1:4 Δ frequency: Δ Luminosity

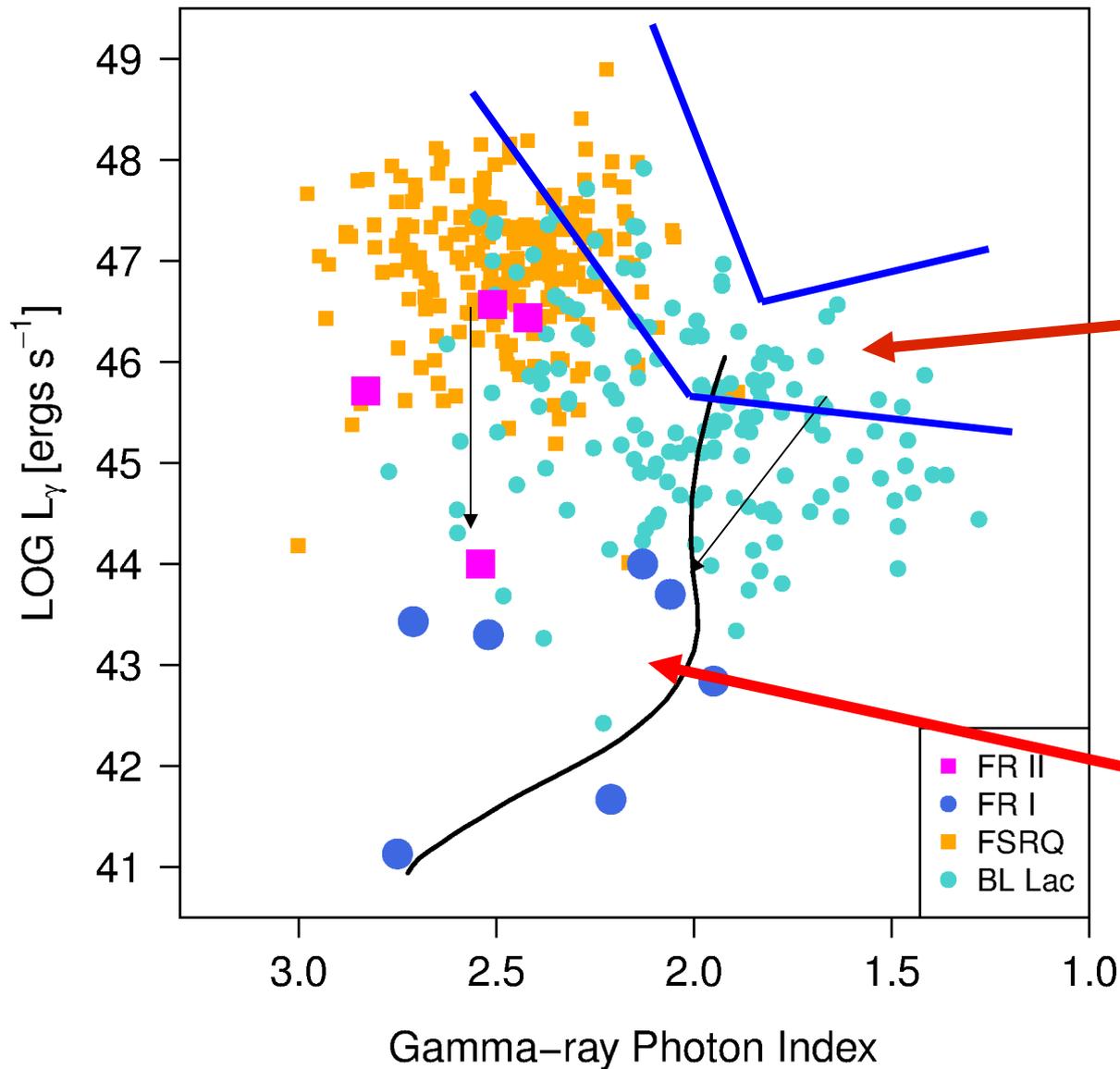
$$\delta/\delta_0 = \nu_{\text{peak}}/\nu_0$$

About those BL Lacs...



(Georganopoulos & Marscher 1998)

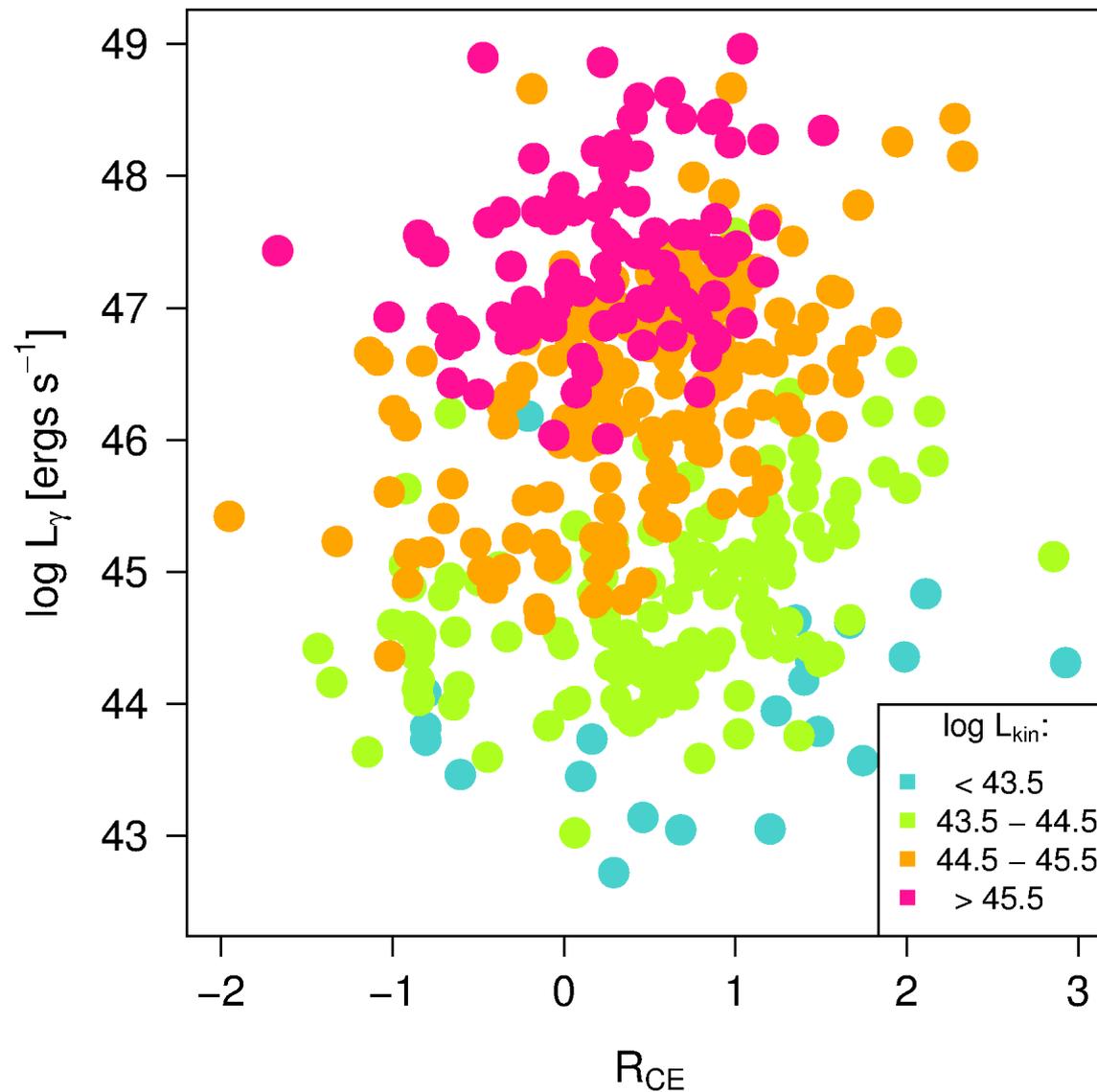
What can we learn from Fermi ?



Gamma-ray spectral index hardens as they drop in luminosity (just like synchrotron sequence)

Radio galaxies
De-beamed luminosities

What can we learn from Fermi ?



SSC versus EC

SSC – upscatter synchrotron photons

- IC peak is a “copy” of synch
- beaming pattern is the same:

$$L \sim \delta^{3+\alpha} \text{ synchrotron peak or IC peak}$$

EC – upscatter photons from outside the jet (BLR, molecular torus, accretion disk?)

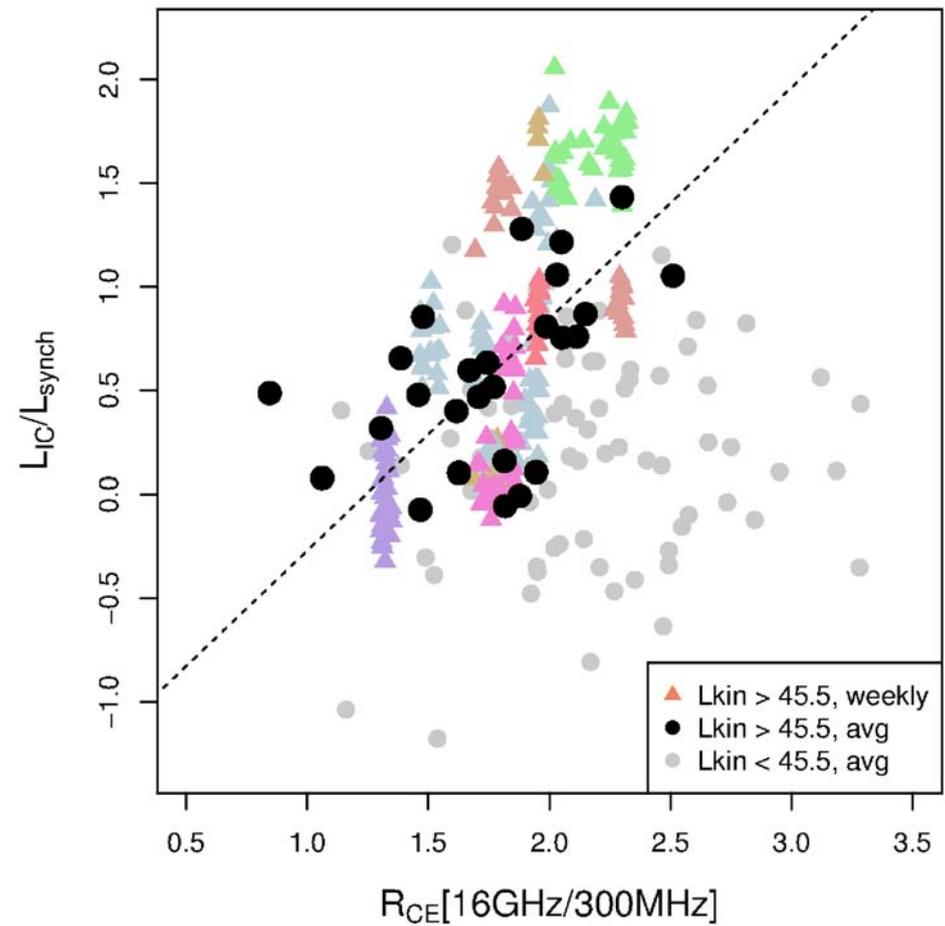
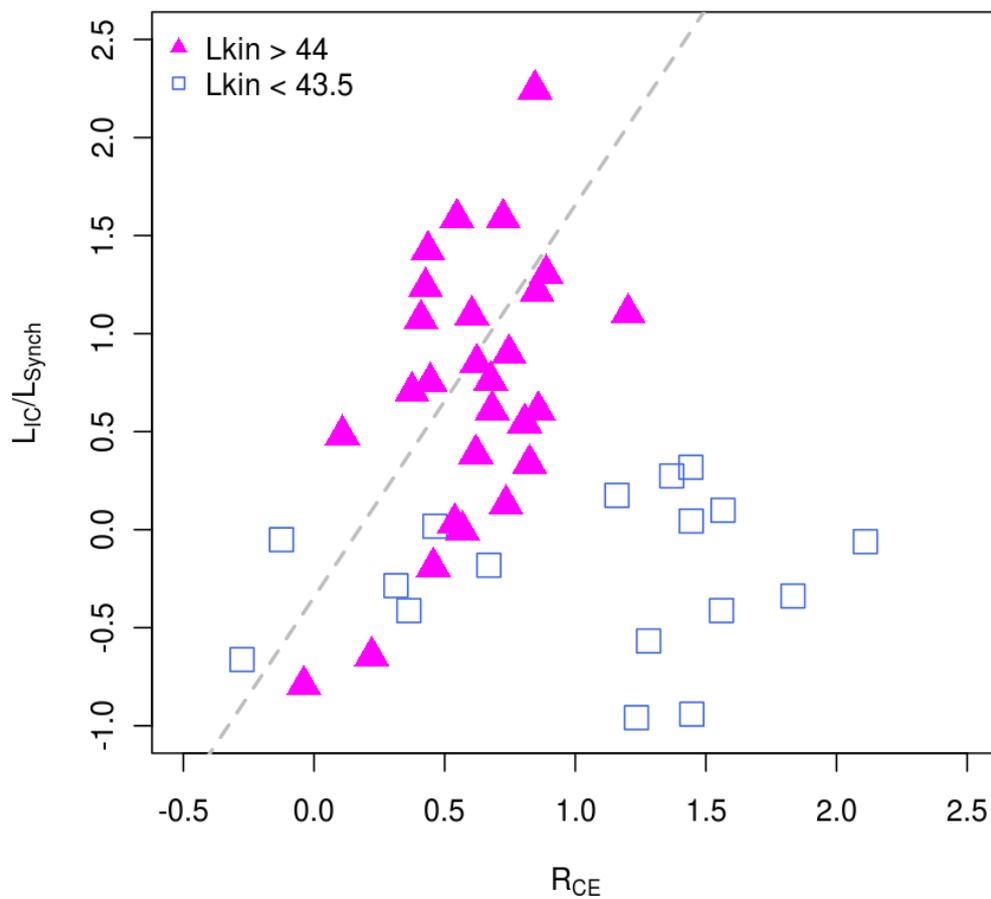
- beaming pattern is different:

$$L \sim \delta^{3+\alpha} \text{ synchrotron peak}$$

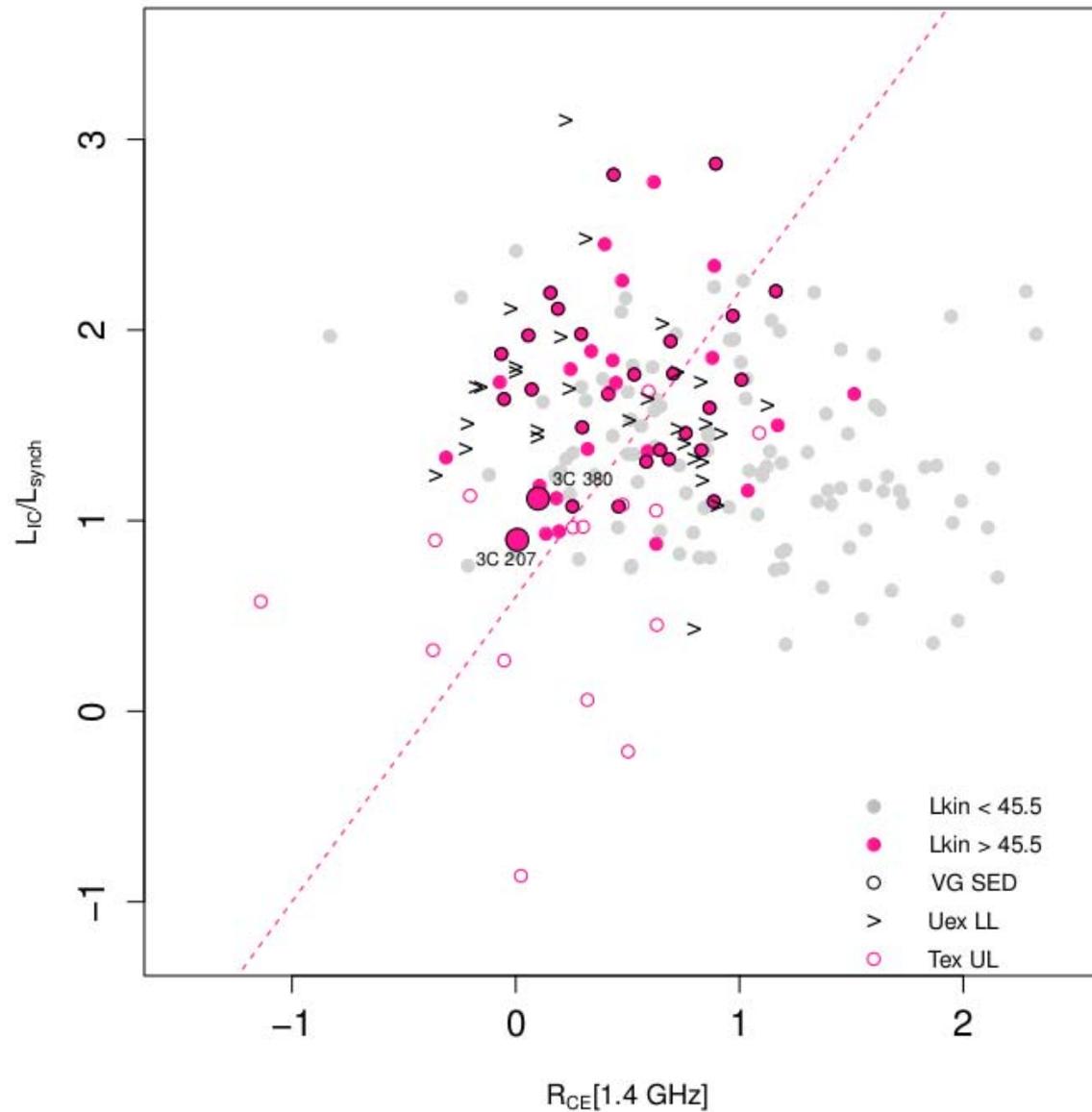
$$L \sim \delta^{5+\alpha} \text{ IC peak}$$

$$(\text{For radio, } L_{\text{core}}/L_{\text{ext}} \sim L \sim \delta^{3+\alpha}, \alpha \sim 0.2)$$

EC in powerful jets?

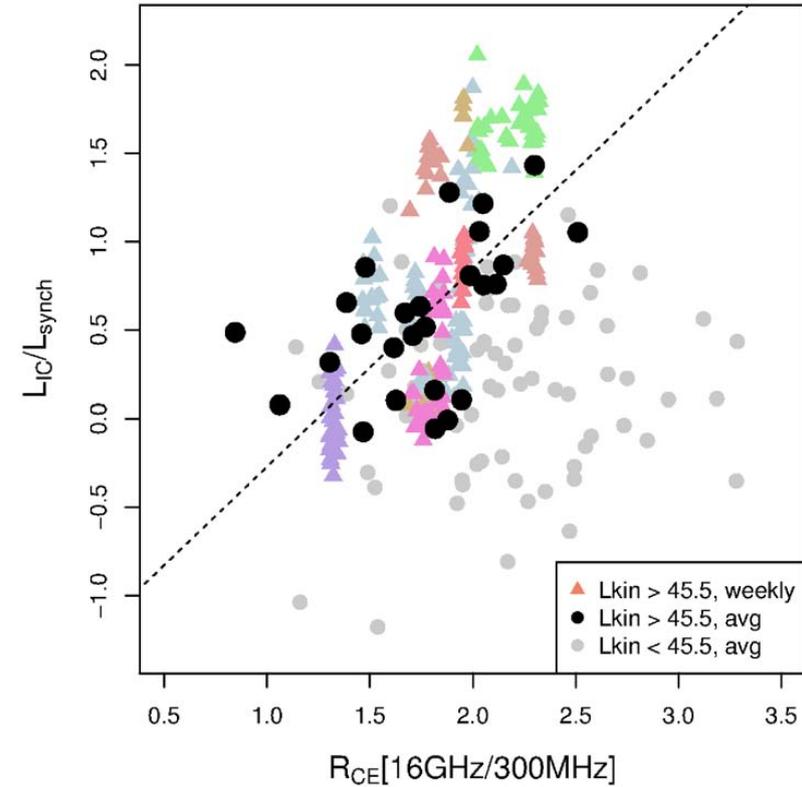
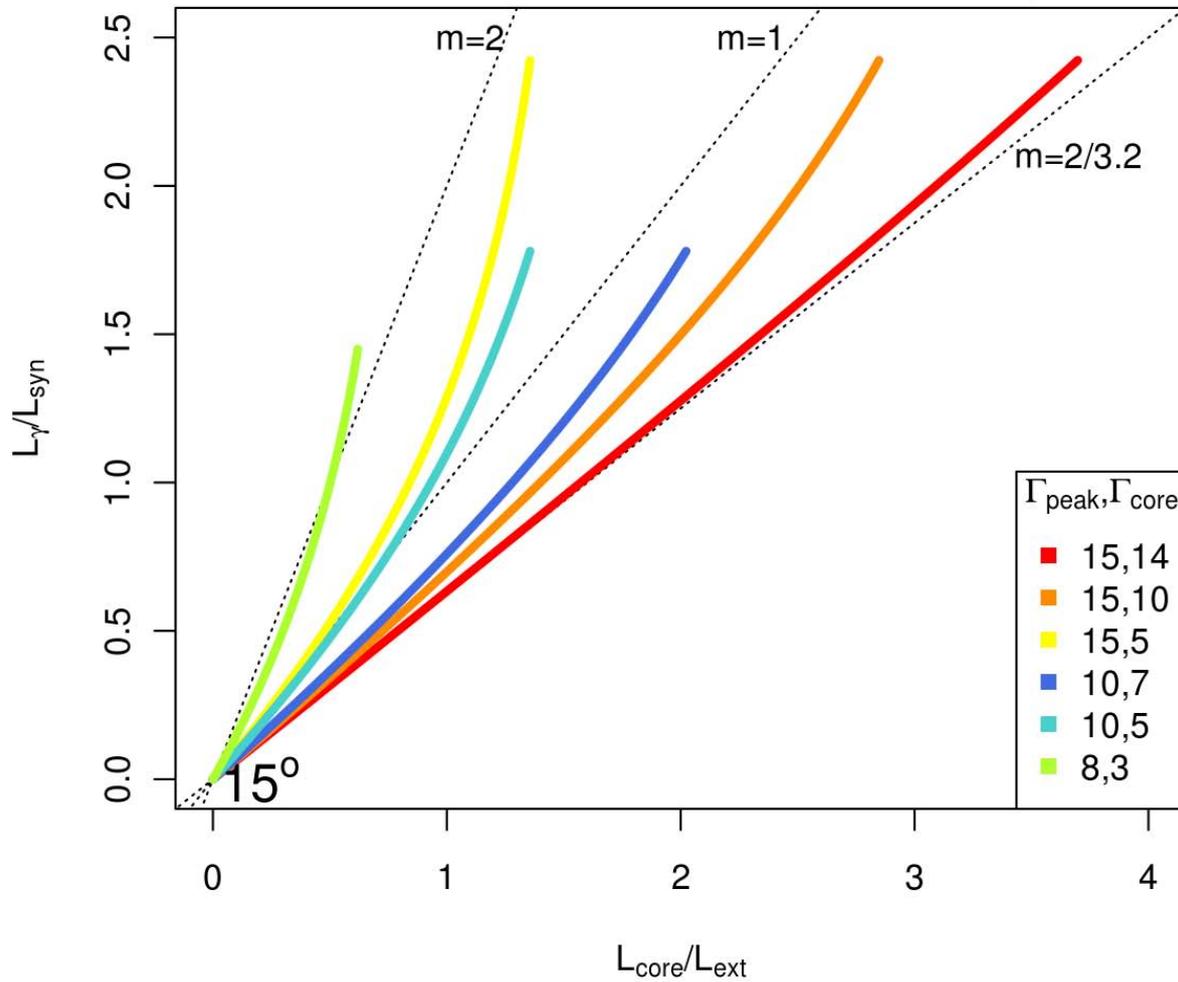


EC in powerful jets?



EC versus SSC

Beaming Patterns for different Γ_{core} and Γ_{peak}



Conclusions/Key Observations

From the Blazar (synchrotron) Envelope:

- + No High-Luminosity, High-Peak sources
- + Suggestion of Two populations: “weak” / “strong”
- + Jet Power important, but not fundamental: spin, M_{BH} , or accretion rate?
- + ISP sources are a key diagnostic population
- + spectral types are not clearly associated with a pop., this may be explained as jets overtaking lines
- + no high-synchrotron-peak radio galaxies

New Orientation Scheme:

- + Observations consistent with a change in accretion mode at a critical rate of $\sim 10^{-2}$ Eddington mass rate, *linked to a divide in jet SED characteristics.*
- + The sequence remains in 'broken' form, power increasing along the theoretically predicted line

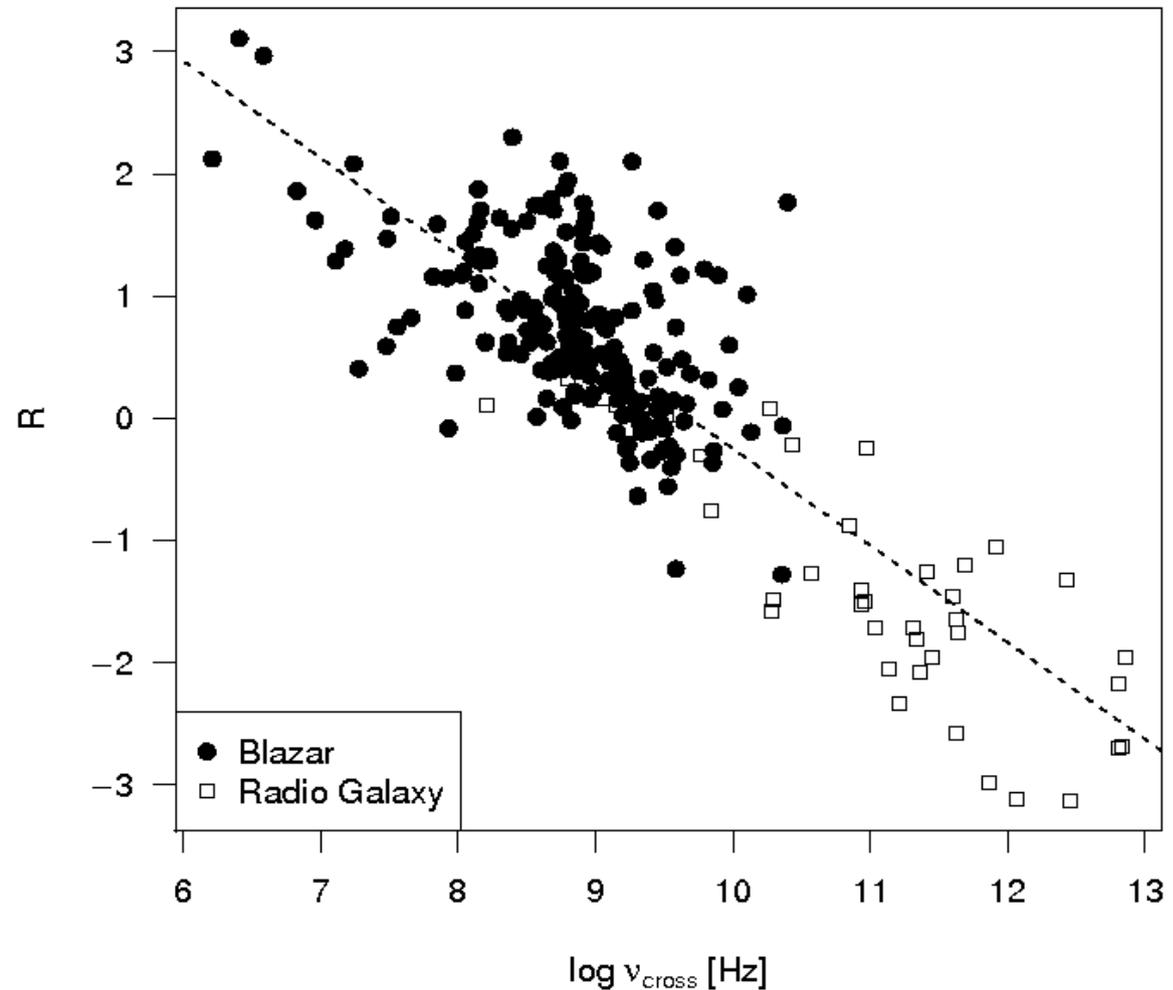
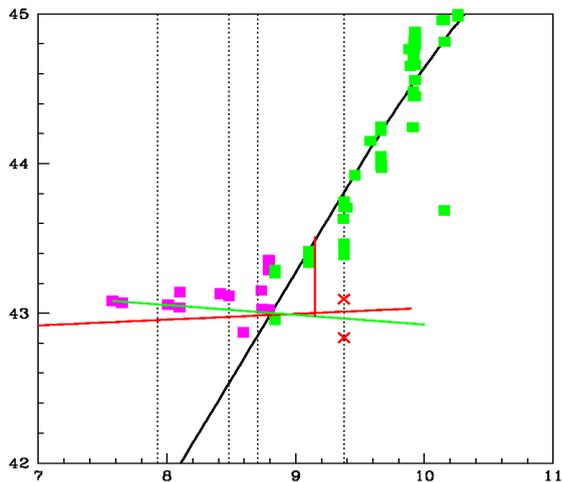
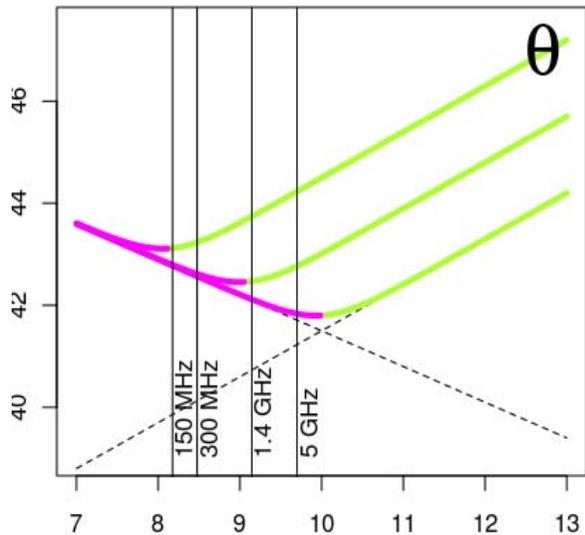
From new Fermi analysis

Next Steps

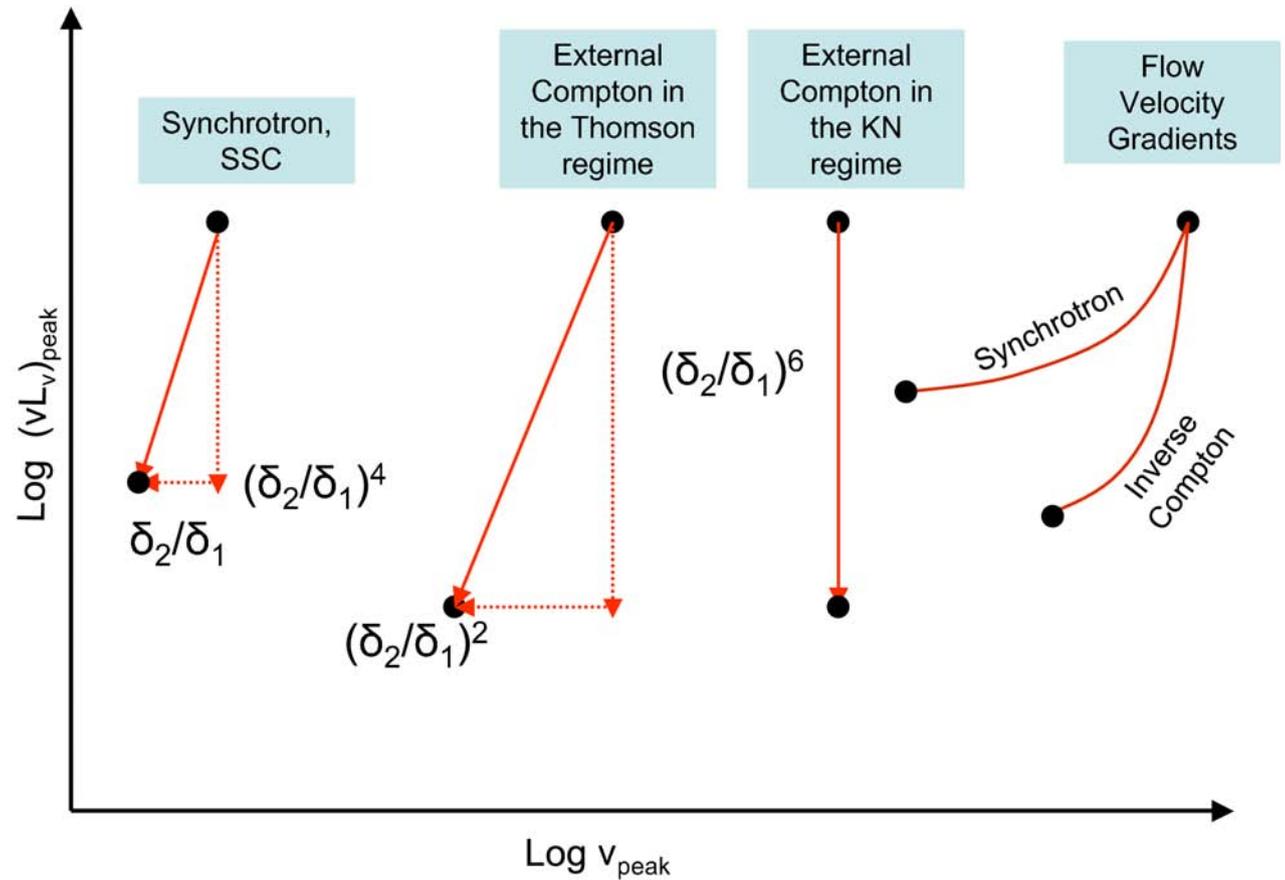
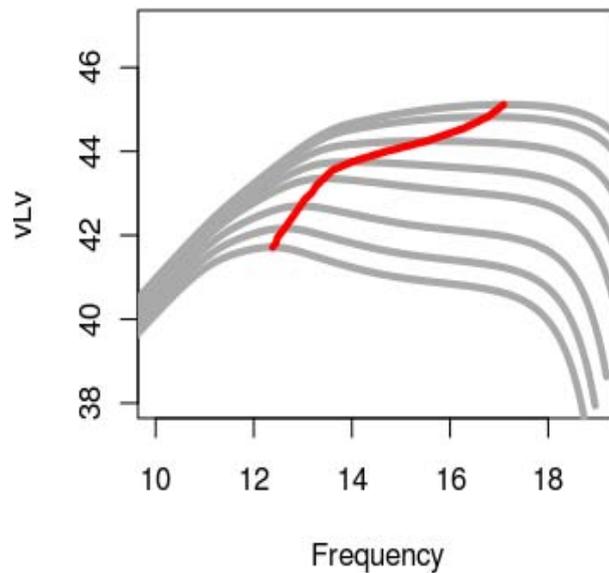
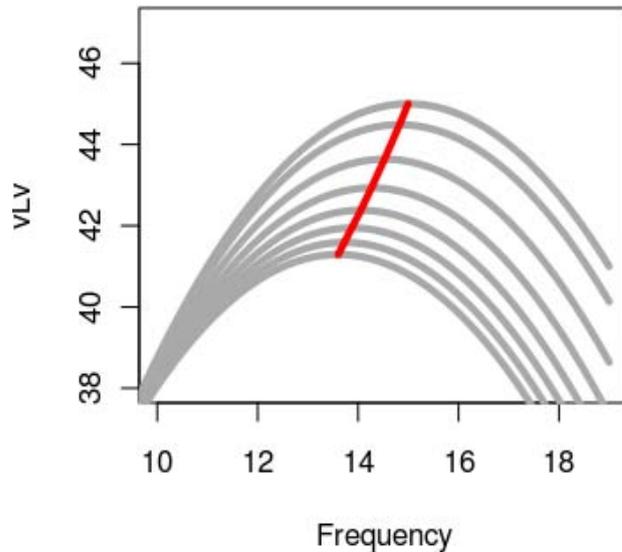
- Complete the high-energy characterization of the IC spectra for the 3-year data set, with additional data from TeV, X-ray
- Expand the sample to include NLSy1
- Look at VLBI data: jet speeds, morphologies
- Expand the sample (small)
- Apply to evolution studies, EGRB

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Measuring the Power of Relativistic Jets



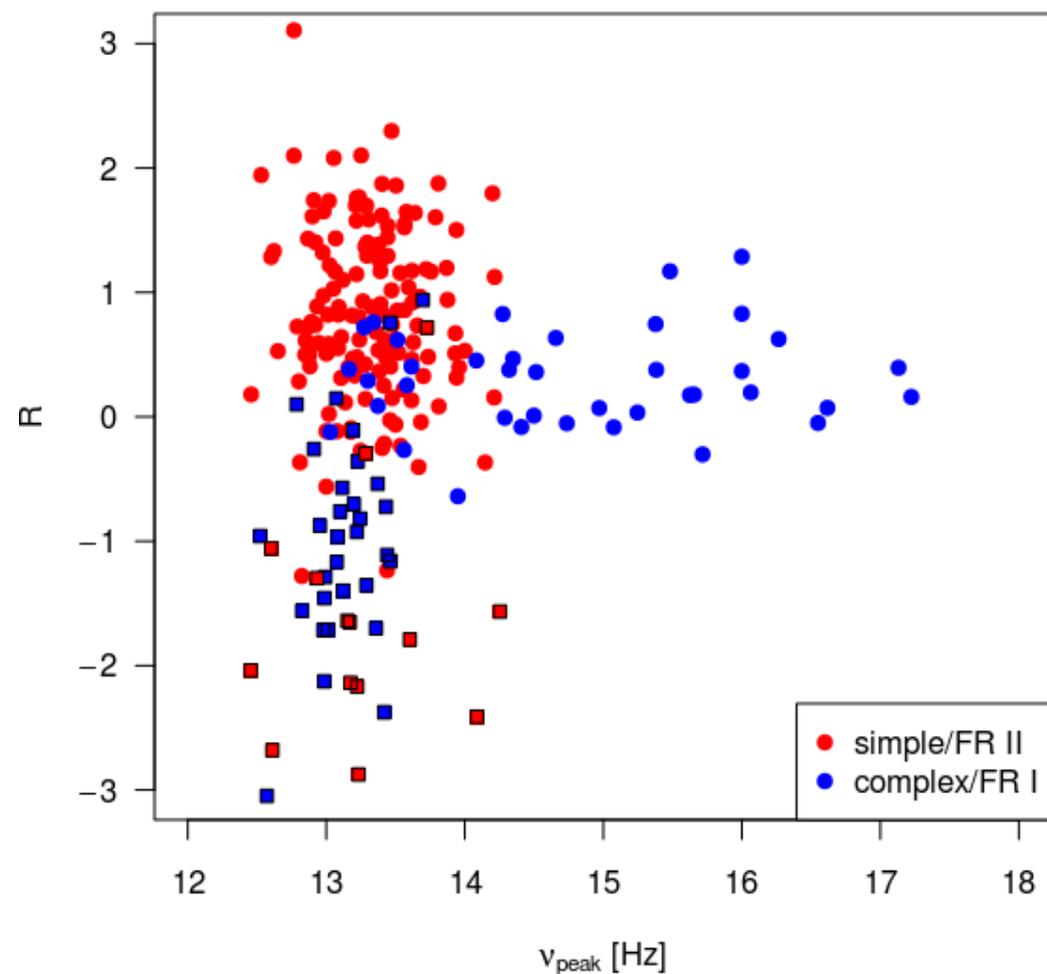
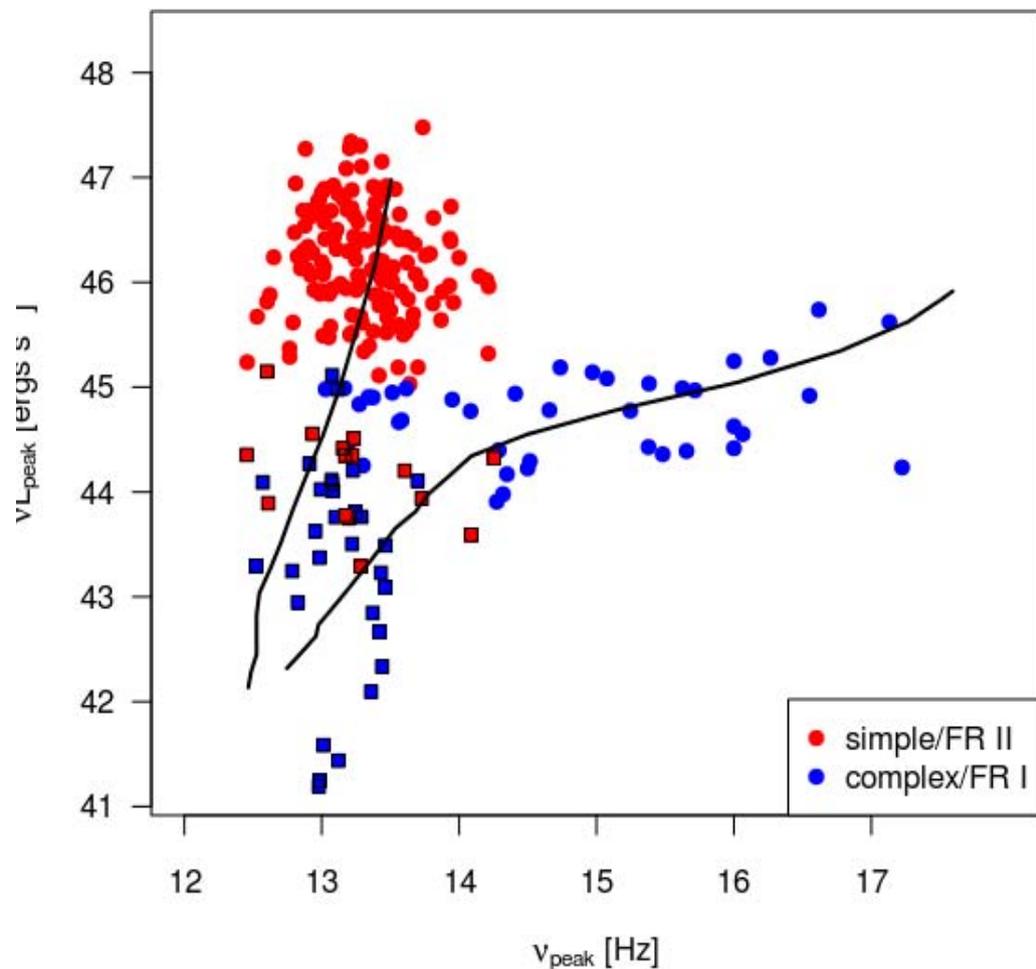
How does Beaming affect the SED?



$$\delta = \Gamma^{-1} (1 - \beta \cos \theta)^{-1}$$

$$L \sim L_0 \delta^p$$

$$\Gamma = 5 - 50$$

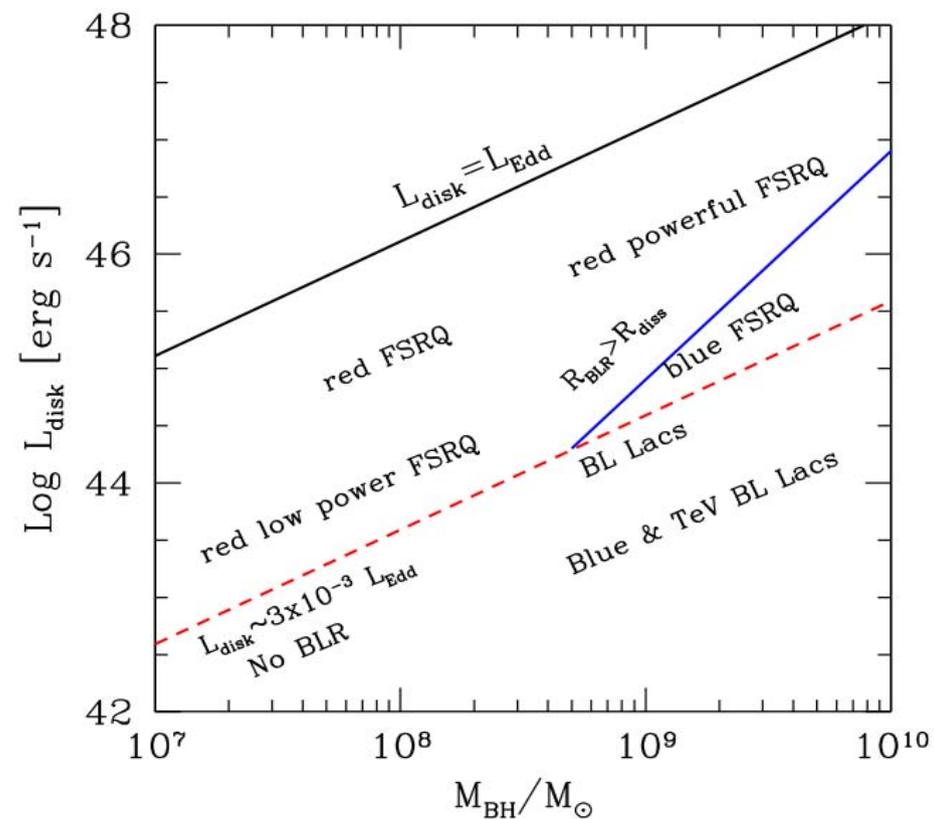
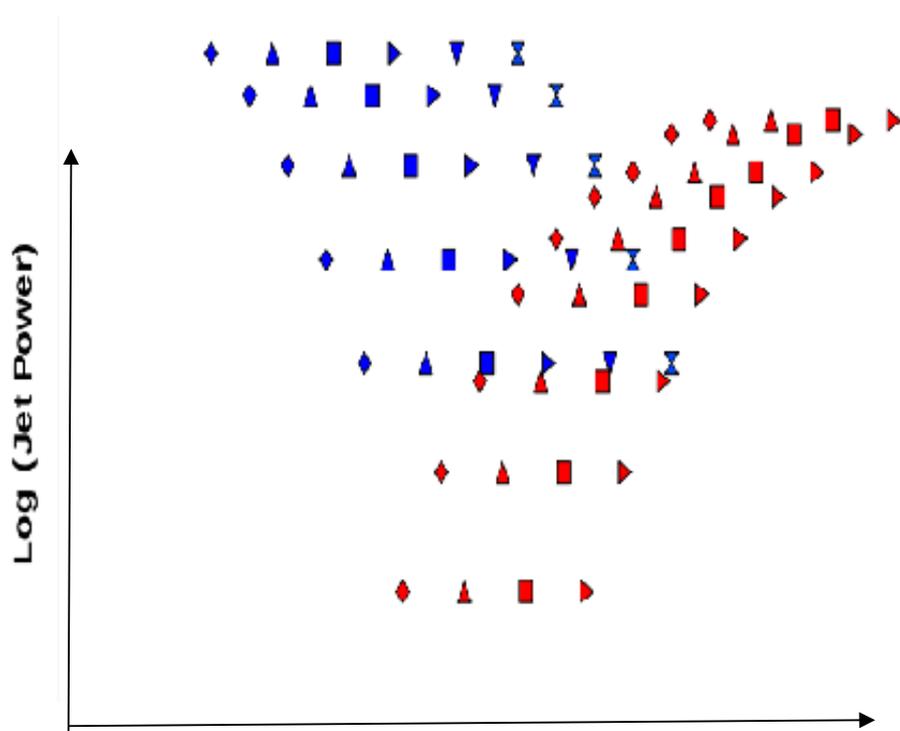


Simple/Complex are co-spatial as radio galaxies

As a theoretical source is aligned:

- + fast component of complex jets is revealed →
dramatically higher peak frequencies
- + simple jets follow 1:4 rule

The updated theoretical sequence (Ghisellini 2008) predicts blue quasars, low power FSRQ, but is still a continuous sequence →



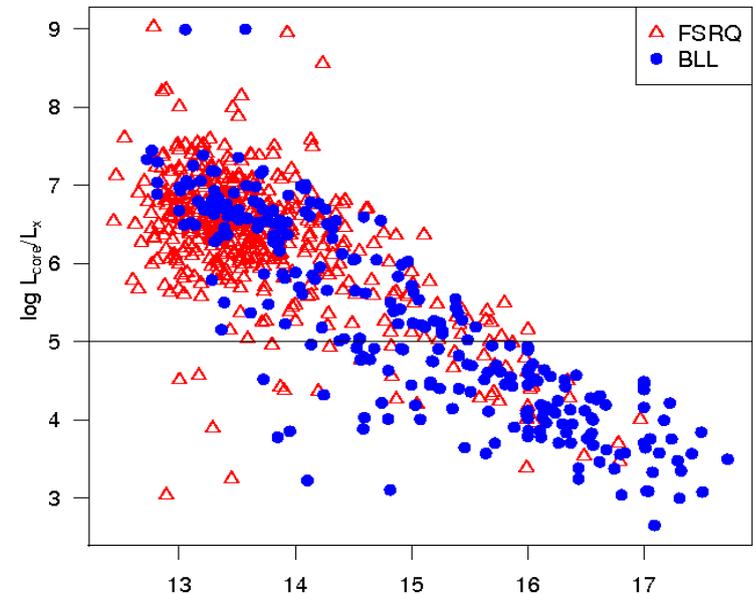
← Alternative: Spin Paradigm
 Rapidly retrograde-spinning black holes able to extract more energy, forming powerful FR II, spin down to moderately powerful FR I (Garofalo 2010)

Verified Simple/Complex population divide would support the spin-based unification scheme

1. Fit the average synchrotron spectrum

All sources from every flux-limited blazar sample ≈ 4000 candidates

NED + SIMBAD, literature search ≈ 1700



Fitted with phenomenological SED, hand selection = 737 sources with accurate

$$v_{\text{peak}}, L_{\text{peak}}$$

CANNOT use simple ratios for determining peak

